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Co-Operation Means Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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ENTIRE BURMA IS IMPRESSED BY TOJO TALK

Premier's Radio Message to Burmese Nation Gives Impetus to Work of New State

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Head of State Says Country Grateful to Japan for Helping Abandon Materialism

Domei

RANGOON, September 3.—The message to the people of Burma which was broadcast by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo on the night of September 1 was at once translated into Burmese and relayed to the entire Burmese nation by all the broadcasting stations in Burma the same night and produced a tremendous impression on the Burmese who are pushing the construction of a new State and the consummation of the war they are conducting jointly with Japan.

The authorities of the Burmese Government, speaking for the people who have a keen sense of gratitude to Japan, made the following remarks:

"With deep respect and great expectations, the people of Burma are always looking forward to words of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo. They are aware that the words spoken by Prime Minister Tojo are straightforward expressions of what is in the depths of his heart. In the statements concerning Burma which Prime Minister Tojo issued on many occasions, he spoke of the observance of the moral principle underlying the founding of Japan. This occasioned the people of Burma to feel respect and attachment for the Prime Minister.

"Prime Minister Tojo is outstanding among the leaders of Japan who have strengthened the friendship between the Japanese and Burmese peoples. He taught us to discard the materialism of America and Britain, showed us the supreme ideas of sincerity and justice, and initiated us into the principle of Hakko Ichiu which would make Asia a place where all will be secure and enjoy their work. The message the Prime Minister has sent to us a month after Burma became independent reminds us of the state of things that prevailed when the Prime Minister made the declarations of grave importance concerning the independence of Burma on January 28 and June 16. The message of condolence of Prime Minister Tojo to the spirits of the Japanese and Burmese officers and men who were killed in action and his determination to make Asia strong for the sake of a final victory in the war are directly expressive of the characteristics of the age in which we are living. Japan and Prime Minister Tojo offer an example of the extent to which spiritual basis and direction can lead a State.

"The Head of State of Burma made the statement on August 31: 'A day is sure to come when Burma will feel more grateful for the act that Japan made us abandon materialistic ideas and return to the far nobler spiritual basis than for the fact that Japan enabled us to get independence.'

"The significance of Prime Minister Tojo's present message to the people of Burma lies in the fact that it came just a month after the new State of Burma took its first step in its new history according to Oriental morality whose characteristics are spiritual training and activity and absolute leadership. We got this new fundamental policy of Burma from the great Japanese Empire and Prime Minister Tojo."

ECONOMIES SLATED IN BUDGET SPENDING

Cabinet Decides to Save ¥453,000,000

About ¥453,000,000 is to be economized in the course of spending the 1943-44 budgetary appropriations, it was decided at the Cabinet meeting Friday. The Board of Information issued a communique on the matter at 4 p.m. The principle economies are to be effected in the execution of the estimates compiled in accordance with the allocations of mobilization materials to each Ministry on the basis of the material mobilization plan adopted on April 30 and will also be made possible by delays in the promulgation of the ordinances governing official organization. Changes in the economic and other conditions since the compilation of the budget will also enable economies to be made.

Throne Listens to Lecture On Marine Transportation

Cabinet Adviser Kamesaburo Yamashita Is Awed By Unparalleled Honors Which He Transmits to Members of Maritime Body

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to summon Kamesaburo Yamashita, Cabinet adviser, to the Imperial Palace Friday morning and to listen to his lecture on the subject "On the Increase and Strengthening of Maritime Transportation."

His Imperial Majesty listened ardently for about an hour to Mr. Yamashita's lecture which began in the ante-chamber at 10 a.m.

Those who were privileged to hear the lecture were Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma.

Transmits Honors

Shortly after his withdrawal from the Imperial Palace, Mr. Yamashita summoned about 60 leading members of the Maritime Transportation Society, Association of National Service through Maritime Transportation, Shipping Management Society, Marine Affairs Development Society, and Shipping Society to the Dai-Tca Kaikan at 2:30 p.m. the same day and transmitted to them the great honors conferred on all those interested in maritime transportation. The attendants firmly pledged themselves to meet the gracious Imperial Wishes by achieving their duties faithfully and effectively.

Mr. Yamashita respectfully made the following statement:

"It is with awe and trepidation for me to state here that, in spite of busy State affairs, His Imperial Majesty is ever paying His attention to the increase and strengthening of the Empire's fighting potentialities and listened to lectures on various key industries several times late last month.

"I, a humble subject of His Imperial Majesty, today had the honor of making a lecture in the August Presence. This morning I went to the Imperial Palace and respectfully delivered a lecture on the status quo of Japan's maritime transportation and on measures for increasing and strengthening it.

"I state here with awe and trepidation that His Imperial Majesty listened to my lecture in fine spirits and with enthusiasm throughout. To add to my great honors, His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to put various questions to me. Needless to add, I am a mere old incapable man, but it affords me boundless honors that I was unexpectedly summoned to the Imperial Palace and made a lecture on shipping, to which I have devoted more than 40 years of my life, right in the Imperial presence. Words fail to describe adequately the immense honors accorded me.

"The unparalleled honors are not solely of my own, but should be shared by the shipping circles at large. I am really moved by the great honors and at the same time am firmly resolved to concentrate my best efforts together with all others interested in the same business on the increase and strengthening of Japan's shipping, considering the great responsibility imposed on me. This is the way to serve the gracious Imperial Favors."

His Imperial Majesty listened to the lectures of industrial leaders seven times prior to Mr. Yamashita's. Admiral Teijiro Toyoda was the first person to make his lecture on iron and steel industry on August 16. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi was the second, making a lecture on machine tool industry on August 18. On August 20 His Imperial Majesty listened to a lecture of Ginjiro Fujihara on Japanese industry and its efficiency. It was on August 23 that Kiyoshi Goko delivered a lecture on aircraft industry in the August presence. Chuji Suzuki on August 25 made a lecture on light metal industry. Kenjiro Matsumoto on August 27 did the same on coal mining and Tadaatsu Ishiguro on August 30 made a lecture on staple foodstuffs. All these seven persons are Cabinet advisers.

HOPKINS AVERS WAR WILL LAST TILL 1945

Makes Prediction If Anti-Axis, Reds Cooperate; 5 Years Longer If Unity Broken

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—The statement of Harry Hopkins, a member of President Franklin Roosevelt's brain trust and Chairman of the United States Production Planning Board, that even if cooperation with the Soviet Union went well the war would last until 1945 and if that cooperation should be lost the war would be prolonged another five years caused considerable stir in Washington.

As if to pour cold water on the optimistic sentiments rearing their heads in America owing to the recent developments on the European Front, Hopkins wrote in the American Magazine that even if all went well with the anti-Axis-Soviet cooperation, the war would continue until about 1945 and if the anti-Axis camp should lose the support of the Red Army the war would drag on for another five years.

This remark apparently caused much commotion in Washington political circles and the press, although he did not forget to count the 'chicks before the eggs were hatched' and even set a definite time for the victory of the anti-Axis forces.

According to a dispatch from Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull was asked at a press conference at the State Department today what he thought of Hopkin's statement that the war would continue another two years.

Hull diplomatically replied that the Government had warned the people against undue optimism on two occasions and that it was of primary importance that every American whether on the front or behind the lines should make superhuman efforts until the last moment.

"But what is the idea of Hopkins supposing that we'd lose the co-

(Continued on Page 2)

LOW U.S. PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS IS HIT

Yankee Optimism Delaying Output Schedule, Says Commentator Baldwin

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—Pointing out that American munitions production was not increasing as planned, Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, wrote as follows in the July 19 issue of that paper:

"The production of munitions in America cannot reach its peak within this year, and even supposing that it proceeds according to plan it will probably be sometime next year when the peak is reached.

"In order to make it possible to produce the required amounts of the necessary munitions at present it is necessary to revise the production schedule and to actualize the staggering production increase planned by Donald Nelson, Chief of the War Production Bureau.

"But the munitions output in the past two months have not even reached the scheduled amount. This is chiefly because the Americans are afflicted with the characteristically American illness of optimism; believing without reason that victory is near."

Meat Shortage Severe

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—The meat situation in the United States has gone from bad to worse resulting in the rampancy of open profiteering and black marketing, according to a Washington report reaching here today.

In order to curb these practices and allow a better distribution of meat, the United States Wartime Food Bureau has hit upon an emergency measure. It calls for a temporary lift on the present ban placed on the slaughtering of cattle to be effective for the months of September and October.

The authorities concerned claim, however, that as far as the ration-

(Continued on Page 2)

CRITICAL STATE OF AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY SEEN

Manpower and Material Resources Are Now in Alarming State of Exhaustion

RESTRICTIONS ARE SEVERE

Commodity Prices Continue to Rise in Spite of Government's Efforts to Curb Them

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—Australia, which has been turned into a base for counter-offensive operations against Japan in the Pacific battle zone, is supplying the requirements of the officers and men of the American expeditionary force in Australia whose size is ever expanding. Thus the manpower and material resources of Australia are seen in an alarming state of exhaustion. There are increasing indications that the people of Australia are finding it more difficult every day to maintain life as a nation.

The following picture of conditions in Australia in wartime may be built up on various reports which have lately reached Buenos Aires from Australia:

"The Australian Government is exerting itself to maintain commodity prices at proper levels. In spite of this, prices are going higher and higher. Retail price indices have gone up 138 per cent since Japan entered the war.

"In this way living expenses are mounting with irresistible force. Lately the Government has arranged for the enforcement of a system of subsidies to growers of tea and potatoes, and producers of textile goods. The measure is not much of an aid to the solution of Australia's domestic economic difficulties. Manifestly Australian economy has slipped out of joint and it looks as though the manpower resources of that country have been exhausted completely.

Cities Overpopulated

"On the other hand, there is an excess of population in most Australian cities. This is a factor in the further aggravation of the food situation in the cities which are already suffering from a severe shortage of foodstuffs.

"It is a most difficult thing in Australia to get maid-servants. Thanks to the famine in commodities, many people are managing to live by collecting empty tins and cigaret boxes.

"The clothes worn by the Australians are worn to shreds. It is also extremely difficult to get matches or paper. It is practically impossible to obtain razor blades. It is out of the question to get gold or tennis balls. A long queue at a barber's shop is a common sight in Australia of today. One must count oneself fortunate if one gets a hair-crop after waiting for an hour. Getting a meal at a restaurant is as laborious as getting the hair cropped. Moreover, the food served is coarse. There is a ban on meals of more than three courses. In American money the price of breakfast at an Australian restaurant is restricted to 45 cents, that of the noon meal to 55 cents, and that of the evening meal to 72 cents.

"It requires six weeks for one to have one's shoes re-soled. One is fortunate if one can get a watch repaired in less than five months. The owner of an automobile who gets four gallons of gasoline a month must consider himself lucky.

"There are extremely severe restrictions on horse-racing, sports, and all sorts of amusement. The

(Continued on Page 2)

FOE PREPARING FOR OFFENSIVE TO GRAB BURMA

Anglo-American Air Force in India Is Being Steadily Expanded

TINSUKIA BASE BLASTED

With End of Rainy Season Approaching, Enemy Makes Desperate Efforts

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ON THE BURMESE FRONT, September 3.—The enemy air force in India is being steadily expanded for the purpose of launching the much-advertised Anglo-American offensive on Burma to wrest it back with the end of the rainy season.

The Anglo-American air force in India, including Indian air units, is estimated at a thousand and several hundred planes. Numerically, therefore, a steep increase has taken place since April when it was announced as 600 planes.

The new situation in the Mediterranean has enabled the enemy to speed up their replacement in India and of late aircraft are being supplied to the Indian air force at the rate of X X planes. As the British strength in India had not recovered from the many blows it had received on various fronts, the mainstay of the Indian air force is the American strength.

Stationed at Calcutta

The units in eastern India have a strength of 500—600 planes with the bulk of the number stationed in Calcutta and Midnapore to the west. These together with the other units scattered throughout India make up the thousand and several hundred planes.

In eastern India alone they have about 90 airdromes and the air defense and other organizations have been quite carefully worked out. The United States air force, in addition, is not to be despised as it is conceivable that it would participate in the offensive on Burma. Transportation by air between India and China is also quite brisk and the United States air force in Chungking-ruled China is being steadily reinforced.

The enemy's air raids on Burma have been continued unabated even during the rainy season and large-sized bombers have come in considerably large formations. It is expected that with the rainy season over, they would come in a formation of about 100.

The enemy are fully aware of the difference in prowess between the Japanese airmen and themselves and they are thus avoiding a frontal clash as much as they could. Their bombings therefore are chiefly aimed at transport roads, bridges and defenseless villages.

Tinsukia Base Blasted

The foregoing may sound as if the enemy air force in India has considerable striking power but the fact is that the group of airdromes in Tinsukia, the sole contact base for transit with Chungking, have been thoroughly blasted by the Japanese. The Chungking air force has been placed completely under the control of the Americans, while the voice of the Americans in the Indian air force has steadily grown stronger.

The British, fearing any progress of this situation have strictly fixed the assignments of the different units so as to maintain their prestige. This has given rise to friction with the American air officers who are undertaking the strategic planning, so that close coordination is lacking between the Americans and British. This is being reflected in the activities of the first-line

(Continued on Page 2)

Filipino Students' Appreciation of Japan Seen in Letters Sent to Their Families

Domei

MANILA, September 2.—Many letters are arriving here daily from the 27 Filipino students who were sent to Japan to study its language and customs, all unanimously expressing gratitude for kind consideration accorded them and the firm determination to prepare themselves as future leaders of the new Philippines, it is learned.

Among the happy families receiving mails was that of Francisco Lavides, executive secretary of the Executive Commission, who proudly showed a letter written in Japanese from his son who revealed the students were living well regulated lives in clean, roomy quarters with plenty of food. He says in part: "I am fast acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Japanese language. What I had learned in Manila during the preliminary training period, I have been able to double in the few weeks that I have been here."

Benjamin Osias, son of assistant director general of the Kalibapi, Camilo Osias, wrote: "I am studying as assiduously as you would expect. Even as you admonished me, I am pursuing my literary efforts to grasp the broader aspects of education, in order that I may attain the qualities necessary to stand as a leader, and not only along the architectual line."

NIPPON FORCES BLAST 125 VESSELS OF ENEMY IN SOLOMONS FIGHTING

13 Enemy Planes Shot Down In Attack on Kulambangra

Nippon Forces Repulse Raid by 154 Hostile Aircraft On Thursday Afternoon; Chungking Admits Damage on Kienow Airfield

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 3.—Moving persistently in concentrated attacks on Japanese bases the enemy again raided Kulambangra Island on Thursday afternoon with formations of fighters and bombers numbering 154 planes. The Japanese immediately fought back and shot down 13 of them. Several men on our side were wounded.

In this latest raid the enemy used Bell P-39 and Vought-Sikorski F4U fighters, Consolidated B-24 and North American B-25 bombers, Grumman T.B.F. torpedo planes, and Douglas dive bombers.

The enemy also raided Japanese positions on Kulambangra on early Tuesday morning with more than 80 fighters and bombers and had seven of its planes shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Chungking Admits Damage

Domei

CANTON, September 3.—Chungking broadcasts admit that tremendous damage was caused to the airfield at Kienow in Fukien Province when Japanese air units mass-raided that field early on Wednesday morning and dropped numerous large-sized bombs. The enemy was hastening repairs on the runway here when the Japanese Army's air units hit that field and demolished it.

Kienow is the base which the American air force in China is working feverishly, whenever possible, to build up as the only base from which to raid Japan Proper. Each time the enemy shows indications of action, however, the Japanese air units raid it and smash the enemy's attempts.

FASCIST OFFICIALS NABBED IN ROUND-UP

Many Prominent Leaders Incarcerated; Assets of Count Ciano Seized

Domei

ROME, September 2.—The Italian Government has appointed a special commission through which it is inquiring strictly into the property of Fascist leaders and is arresting them right and left as well as confiscating their assets.

Franco Jacomoni, a former Ambassador, was arrested today in Casale, northern Italy, while Raffaello Riccardi, former Minister of Trade and International Payments, was arrested in Rome.

The investigations into the property of Fascist leaders have become quite extensive in scope and former members of the Cabinet, Ambassadors and other notables have been subjected to domiciliary search and arrest.

Roberto Farinatti, former Chief Secretary of the Fascist Party, Edmondo Rossoni, former member of the Cabinet, Guiseppe Bottai, ex-Minister of Education, Achille Starace, a secretary of the Fascist Party, have already been indicted on the charge of having enriched themselves by dishonest means.

The Stefani News Agency, after reporting on the measures taken by the Government against these Fascist leaders, gave prominence to the following item concerning the property of Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Foreign Minister and Ambassador to the Holy See:

"The authorities have made special inquiry into the property of Count and Countess Ciano and have carried out extensive confiscations. According to the official communique, the authorities have seized the Count's grand mansion in Rome and all the vast fortune concealed by him throughout Italy."

ENEMY BLIND-BOMBS PISA

Three Raids Made on Ancient City Destroying Many Buildings

Domei

ROME, September 2.—Anti-Axis air forces carried out three blind bombing raids on Pisa, historic ancient city of Italy, on August 31, and within 20 minutes of bombing, almost all the buildings in the central section of the city were demolished. The casualties must have been considerable, but actual figures are not yet known.

Pisa is an old Italian city in the northern part of the country, with a population of about 60,000. The city is particularly famous for the Leaning Tower, which is regarded as one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

AMERICAN RIDICULES U.S. KISKA BOMBING

Time Magazine Writer Says Only Damage Done Was to An Anti-Aircraft Gun

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—When the Americans were fooled completely by the perfect Japanese movement out of Kiska and bombed and bombarded that island for over twenty days after it was totally uninhabited, they became the laughing stock of the whole world. Now an American, Robert Sherrod of Time magazine, laughs bitterly and points out that the American bombing raids on Kiska were absolutely ineffective. Says Sherrod in the August 31 issue of Time, "As far as I know the only damage done to the Japanese by American bombing was the destruction of just one seven-millimeter anti-aircraft gun."

The article in Time is as follows:

"From August 1 on the Americans bombed Kiska 106 times and bombarded it 15 times but I could not help laughing at the ineffectiveness of these attacks, especially the bombing from the air. In the past 14 months the Americans bombed the island several hundred times but only one or two direct hits were ever made on buildings. The destruction of the various facilities on the island was done by the Japanese themselves when they left, and whenever the Americans did some damage to the Japanese planes in their hangars this was a result of starting and not bombing.

"The Americans would bomb the hangars and think that much damage was done and then find a truck perfectly undamaged standing just where it was before the bombing occurred. The American air forces made the six guns positioned on the beach their main objective and repeatedly attacked it for several months but were unable to score a direct hit on even one of the guns. As far as I know the only damage dealt the Japanese by American bombing was the destruction of just one seven-millimeter anti-aircraft gun. There will be no results no matter how many such ineffective attacks are carried out. There is a great need to recognize the importance of accurate bombing of skillfully camouflaged objectives."

FOE LANDS IN ITALY

Domei

ROME, September 3.—(Urgent) The Italian High Command at noon today announced that anti-Axis forces have landed on the southern district of the mainland of Italy.

292 Hostile Planes Destroyed in August, Figures Reveal

19 TRANSPORTS SUNK

Foe Also Suffered Casualties Of No Less Than 3,000 On Land

Composite war results scored by Imperial Forces for August in the Solomons area with New Georgia, Kulambangra and Vella Lavella islands as the center of furious fighting reveal that the enemy has been dealt a severe blow.

The Japanese Forces sank 19 enemy transports, severely damaged two and wrecked 11 other transports; sank one cruiser, severely damaged three and wrecked three others; sank two light-cruisers or large destroyers; sank three destroyers, severely damaged three, and wrecked five others; sank 12 torpedo-boats, severely damaged two and wrecked seven others; sank 28 and wrecked 16 landing barges; sank one and wrecked two tug-boats; and sank five other vessels.

271 Planes Downed

The Imperial Forces also shot down 271 and wrecked 21 enemy aircraft.

Besides the above, the enemy suffered casualties on land of no less than 3,000.

These results were disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Friday as follows:

"1. The war situation in the Solomons area with New Georgia Island, Kulambengra Island and Vella Lavella Island as the center of operation is as furious as ever since last reported.

"(1) The Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces, which have been fighting the enemy in the littoral area north of Munda and the Bairoko area on New Georgia Island, have dealt a severe blow to the enemy. These Forces since August 28 have been engaged in a severe fighting on islands lying between Kulambangra Island and New Georgia Island.

"(2) No ground fighting has yet been staged on Vella Lavella Island. The enemy is still reinforcing its fighting strength.

"2. Composite war results for August scored as a result of brave fighting of the Japanese Navy Air Units, Surface Units and Ground Units on the spot follow:

Damage to the Enemy

	Sunk	Severely damag'd	Wrecked
Transports:			
Large-sized	10	1	10
Medium-sized	6	1	—
Small-sized	3	—	1
Warships:			
Cruisers	1	3	3
Light-cruisers or large destroyers	2	—	—
Destroyers	3	3	5
Torpedo-boats	12	2	7
Landing barges	28	—	16
Tug-boats	1	—	2
Other vessels	5	—	—

Aircraft: Shot down, 271; wrecked, 21.

Besides the above, enemy casualties on land total no less than 3,000.

Damage on Our Side

	Sunk	Self-blasted or have Severely damag'd	not returned
Destroyers	1	1	—
Landing barges	4	3	—
Small vessels	3	—	—
Aircraft	—	—	57

THAI VISITORS ARE FETED

Members of Military Mission Given Tea Party by Yamamoto

The members of the Thai Military Mission now sojourning in Tokyo were invited to a tea party Friday afternoon by Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kumaichi Yamamoto. The party, held at the official residence of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, was attended by Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phichit, the Thai Deputy Defense Minister, heading the Thai guests, and all the section heads of the Ministry headed by Vice-Minister Yamamoto.

The party went into a pleasant conversation touching different topics of the day.

ENEMY IN DILEMMA OVER NEXT WAR ACT

Manchester Guardian Sees Long Parleys Ahead for Chiang, Mountbatten

Domei

LISBON, September 2.—According to an article appearing in the Manchester Guardian, it anticipates an early meeting between Chiang Kai-shek and Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, who heads the newly-established anti-Axis southeastern Asia command, but predicts that long conferences probably would be necessary before agreement would be reached on how to strike Japan, it was reported here today.

The article in gist follows:

"The anti-Axis militarists hold divergent views regarding the anti-Axis strategy for the Pacific war. There are two main opposing ideas. The first plan advocates a major attack on Burma to be the most important move that the anti-Axis can make in the Pacific War.

"The second plan favors the warfare of attrition be carried on against Japan until the European campaign is completed, releasing sufficient forces from Ceylon and Australia for an all-out offensive against the entire Southern Regions.

"Advocates of the second plan argue that the mountainous topography of Burma affords natural defense, consequently a major Burma campaign would last a long time and entail heavy cost of manpower and materials.

"The advocates of the first plan say that it is necessary for the Anglo-Americans to exploit Chungking's manpower in order to defeat the strong Japanese Forces, consequently the Burma Road must be reopened so that Chungking can receive modern arms. Besides Chungking is the only major base from where Japan could be bombed extensively. Therefore the Burma Road must be reopened in order to permit the movement of aviation supplies to Chungking."

Commenting on the article, informed quarters said: "Anti-Axis strategists favoring the reopening of the Burma Road are obviously counting on an enormous slaughter of Chungking's manpower in order to bring about the defeat of Japan, and are adopting tactics similar to that they are now using in the European front where the Anglo-Americans are placing the main burden of fighting on the Soviets against Germany. It is a big question whether Anglo-Americans can duplicate in East Asia the same situation as in Europe, prevailing upon the Chungking forces to take up the role played by the Soviet Union.

"Chiang Kai-shek is not likely to be satisfied with just the reopening of the Burma supply route and the obtaining of material aid from the United States and Britain, but will demand that the United States and Britain assume the major fighting against Japan."

In regard to the second plan the same quarter said: "The glaring defect in this plan is the anti-Axis' hopeful anticipation of the defeat of Germany. Furthermore the anti-Axis are unanimously agreed that Japan's war structure is becoming more and more consolidated with each passing week in East Asia, and the war of attrition against Japan's outpost defense line is meaningless unless the anti-Axis can quickly divert sufficient troops to the Pacific area to challenge effectively Japan's formidable land, sea and air forces in a major offensive."

REICH POLICY FOR DANES TO SEE DRASTIC CHANGE

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 2.—The prompt action taken by the German officials in Denmark in proclaiming martial law in order to crush the latest attempt of sabotage in Danish war industries is certain to make a drastic change in the future German policy toward Denmark, stated observers here today.

According to delayed reports received from Denmark, it is becoming more markedly evident that British saboteurs were responsible for instigating the disturbance. It is recalled that Germany proclaimed martial law throughout Denmark on August 29.

It was also reported that the Danish cabinet tendered their resignation to King Christian X.

CHUNGKING STUDENTS SENT

1,200 to Study in America and England This Year

Domei

CANTON, September 2.—The Chungking regime today announced its decision to send 1,200 students to England, and America to pursue higher studies this year, according to reports reaching here from Chungking.

According to the plan as formulated, the Ministry of Communications is sending 300 students, the Ministry of Economic Affairs 200 students and the Ministry of Education 700 students.

Eight Lookout Men Report Enemy Landing on Rendova

Gallant Band Works Way Across Foe-Infested Waters By Small Boat to Reach Munda and Inform of Americans' Strength and Positions

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT, September 2.—When the enemy landed on Rendova Island on June 30, a band of eight Japanese soldiers, who were on the island as a lookout detachment, worked their way across the enemy-filled island and across the enemy-infested channel and then back to Munda to report on the situation on Rendova. The detachment, headed by Sergeant Kotaro Nakamura, took four days to cut across the island and another two to row in a battered old boat across the waters lying between Rendova and Munda. The indomitable band completed its mission after experiencing many narrow escapes.

It was on June 24 that the lookout detachment landed on Rendova and six days later, on the early morning of June 30, the men saw a huge American convoy anchor off the harbor of Rendova and start landing operations, using a hundred and several score launches and boats. The men had not yet had breakfast, but immediately took their positions to meet the enemy. Against the huge numbers of the enemy landing in a continuous stream, however, they could do nothing so they moved back 500 meters to a hill and hit back at the enemy from there.

Move Into Foe's Midst

The thing that hurt was that the Japanese men did not have any artillery, and though, with the coming of night, they moved into the midst of the enemy and dealt much damage to them, they were driven back by enemy artillery, sustaining four casualties. The only thing left to do now was to work their way back to Munda and report on the situation. With that as their motive the men decided to move across to the western coast of the island.

They backed their way over the mountain for one, two, three days and on the fourth, July 4, they came out on a beach, at a point midway between Rendova Harbor and Point Vannetta. Here the men came upon a lone red-roofed house, and by it found a battered old boat. The commander of the lookout unit decided to repair this boat and try to cross the water to Munda. The channel between Rendova and Munda was infested with enemy vessels and to attempt to cross it on this decrepit boat was nothing short of asking to be smashed.

Repair Boat

But it had to be done. Sergeant Kotaro Nakamura, commander of the lookout detachment, Corporal Kiichi Matsuda and the six other men of the group started immediately on repairing the boat. The men took off their underwears and tore them up and used the bits of cloth to fill and close up the many holes on the boat. The oar was made by cutting a two and a half foot square board found in the boat into six pieces and then tying the pieces together with rope.

Around 5 p.m. it became dark and when it became darker still the men got on the boat and started off for Munda. Sounds of enemy motorboats could be heard frequently. When it was quiet the sound of the creaking oar sounded so loud that the men whispered to each other, "Don't make any noise, or else we'll be found by the enemy." Water began to seep into the boat. The leaks had to be filled in by more pieces of underwear.

There was no compass and the captain of the boat, Sergeant Nakamura and his men had to navigate by the stars. Around midnight the weather turned bad. Rain started falling and then the wind rose, the waves covering the boat and soaking everybody wet. The boat was tossed about like a leaf and the men all became seasick. Several times while they were groaning seasick on the boat, enemy motor boats passed within 12 to 18 feet of them. Each time they ducked and held their breath and were not discovered.

After about four hours the storm subsided and they could see a ship before them. It was an enemy tugboat. Behind that ship was an island. That was Rendova. "Hell's bells we have come to Rendova Harbor!" cried the Sergeant who was captain of the boat and his men. And until daylight they rowed with all their might in the opposite direction. They had nothing to eat and they were dead tired. It would be dangerous to move during daytime so they lay down on the bottom of the boat and slept with the glaring sun beating down on them. It was dusk when they awoke. And they started to row for Munda again.

Sometime later something which seemed to be an enemy vessel started to come after them. Each of the men gripped a hand grenade in his hand ready to fight should the enemy come upon them. But the enemy veered away and the second crisis passed. After a while they came upon an uninhabited island. It was not New Georgia. There was nothing to do, so they slept under the palm trees on the beach that night. Next morning, Sergeant Nakamura and Corporal Matsuda went to scout the beach and by tremendous luck picked up five Japan-made cans of salmon. The men feasted on the salmon, the first food they had in two days.

Start Out Again

With their bellies now full, the men felt that Munda couldn't be far off and started off again with the coming of dusk. It started to rain again but the men did not mind. "There are comrade units on X X island," they said and pointed in that direction. They rowed on and on through the sheets of falling rain but they did not seem to be making much headway and soon they were discouraged. But they encouraged each other when Corporal Matsuda said, "I've got a feeling I know which way to go, let's try once more."

Corporal Matsuda was right. The next morning they unexpectedly made Munda and tied up at Pier No. 2. They were helped up by the members of the Navy Defense Forces. They were happy but they could not see. They were able to see so well up till then but once they were on land their strength seeped out of them. Sergeant Nakamura and Corporal Matsuda held up by the sailors reported to Commander Suzuki of the X X Unit, of the tanks, armored cars, guns and personnel landed by the enemy and how they were distributed. So worn out by their ordeal were they that the report was made in whispers. But they made the report and thus carried out their duty.

Hopkins Avers War Will Last Till 1945

(Continued from Page 1)

operation of the Soviets?" Hull was asked. At this even the resourceful Hull had no reply to make.

"Our relations with the Soviet Union are quite good, entirely friendly. Maybe some microscopic issues may arise here and there but the friendly relations and understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States will not be affected," he declared.

Hull in this way could only reiterate assurances of "entirely" friendly relations between the two countries.

Shigemitsu Sees Tojo

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu called on Prime Minister Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 1:30 p.m. Friday and talked on important matters.

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SICILY CASUALTIES OF U.S. ANNOUNCED

McLoy Gives Out Only Part of Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—Announcing the casualties suffered by the American forces in the Sicily operations, John McLoy, U.S. Assistant Secretary of War, gave out a list, as usual, in piecemeal.

In his announcement, he claimed 7,500 as the number of killed, wounded, and missing among the American forces who participated in the battle of Sicily. He also admitted the marked strengthening of Reich air defenses all over Europe.

He added further, it is reported, that against the anti-Axis forces operating in Western Europe the Axis air units have been gradually reinforced both in western Germany and the Italian mainland, and that Germany must have transferred a considerable number of fighting forces from the Eastern Front to these areas.

Foe Preparing For Offensive To Grab Burma

(Continued from Page 1)

units and a lack of unity in command is being acutely felt.

Even while the Americans, having undertaken long-distance bombing, are suffering from insufficient ground service, the British ground crew are looking nonchalantly on.

The primary task of the enemy fighting plane crew is to escape from the Japanese fighters. This is due in a large measure to the difference in performance between the Japanese planes which are now so well advertised and the American planes which are self-praised to the skies but mainly due to the difference in training between the fliers of the two countries.

The flight-lieutenant of the British air force whom the Japanese took prisoner at Akyab was commander of a fighter unit but he had received only six weeks of basic training, six weeks of elementary flying lessons and three months of intermediate flying lessons. Thus he became flight lieutenant in less than three months!

A certain squadron-leader used to be a clerk in an Australian agricultural firm. He enlisted for the air force and received only eight weeks of basic training and four months of flying lessons and became squadron-leader in only six months because he was a graduate of a high school.

The enemy officers who have received such poor training can execute blind-bombing but for them to maneuver fighter planes is out of the question. The greater part of the Indian airmen are assigned to outmoded planes and are engaged mainly in scouting. The British have Spit fire P-38's, Vought-Sikorsky F-4 U-1 fighters, P-40 F's and P-43 Republic Lancers as fighters and the old Blenheims are still being used, while middling Mosquitoes are expected to come out.

For night flying Wellington bombers are principally employed with Consolidated B-24's to support. The mainstay of the bombing force, however, is the American strength with B-24's and North American B-25's.

At any rate, the enemy air force in India is equipped for action and is frantically preparing for an offensive on Burma after the rainy season, endeavoring to revive the Burma Highway and dreaming of bombing the Japanese homeland. Poor in morale and skill, the enemy are relying on sheer volume and numbers to carry the day. Thus with the rainy season lifted from the Arakan Mountains, lively air engagements over that area are expected.

Two Filipino Violinists To Appear as Soloists With P.I. Symphony

Domei

MANILA, September 2.—For the forthcoming performance of the new Philippines Symphony Orchestra on September 12 at the Metropolitan Theater here, Manuel Bautista, the youthful violinist, and his celebrated teacher, Professor Vallejo, will appear as soloists. The two soloists will render Bach's Concerto in D Minor for two violins with Professor Hajime Ichikawa conducting the symphony. Also included in the program are Schubert's Unfinished Symphony and two movements from "Death and Maiden."

Low U.S. Production Of Munitions Is Hit

(Continued From Page 1)

ing of meat to individual families is concerned there will be no change in the rations but it is possible that they will be able to get a larger variety of meat such as veal, pork, and mutton. This will not in any way affect the amount of meat turned over to the United States army.

Stalemate Hits Industry

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 2.—For breaking up the stalemate prevailing nowadays in the American war production, the authorities in charge of the United States Munitions Production Bureau are concentrating more efforts in boosting the war industries.

In this connection a recent issue of the American economic weekly, Iron Age, in describing the efforts put in on the production of tanks, said to the following effect:

"It is expected that when the orders now placed with many plants for the production of tanks are filled, these factories will gradually switch to some other manufactures, and as a result the manufacture of medium-sized tanks will be concentrated to three plants and light tanks to one plant.

"Some of those engine manufacturing factories that had turned to the making of tanks following the outbreak of the war have some months since given up this job and have switched back to their former engine manufacturing, while others have turned back to their former shipbuilding industry in which they have started the building of destroyers.

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GOVERNORS' TALKS HELD IN HSINKING

Premier Chang and Takebe Give Speeches

Domei

HSINKING, September 3.—Premier Chang Ching-hui and Rokugo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government, were among the high officials who addressed this years' Second Conference of Provincial Governors of Manchoukuo which convened in the State Council building this morning.

The conference was attended by 19 governors and also the Mayor of Hsinking Special Municipality as well as representatives of the Kwantung Army, Concordia Association, South Manchuria Railway Company and other national policy organizations.

The conferees were luncheon guests of Premier Chang after which the conference was resumed to discuss measures for bolstering the fighting strength of the country and other pending questions.

This evening the conferees will be guests of General Yoshijiro Umezu Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo.

HAO NAMED HWAIAN CHIEF

Education Director of Training Corps Also Made Councilor

Domei

NANKING, September 2.—The National Government of China in a meeting of the Central Political Council today decided to appoint Hao Peng-chu, Education Director of the Officers' Training Corps, as Chief Administrator of Hwaian District in Kiangsu Province.

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Critical State Of Australian Economy Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

Australians, with their weakness for betting, have no means of satisfying this desire except by the patriotic lotteries.

"There is a strict enforcement of the commodities ration system. The weekly ration of butter is limited to eight ounces and that of tea to two ounces. As for tinned provisions, it is practically impossible to get them. Milk shops and bakeries have definite fields of activity beyond which they cannot operate. Living houses are scarce, and there are few hotels with unoccupied rooms.

"Australian troops have been sent to various parts of the world since the outbreak of the current war. The casualties among these Australians are tremendous. There are few young men to be met with in Australia. All youngsters have been drafted into the army. The ratio of Australian young men who have joined the colors to the population of Australia is such that it can be matched by the rate in America if 15,500,000 American young men have joined the army.

"The present Australian military service law prohibits the sending of Australian troops to areas other than the West Pacific. This law is coming under increasing fire from various quarters. The critics of the law were recently replied by Prime Minister Curtin, who recalled that the Australian troops who had joined the colors on the understanding that they were to be sent over to any place in the world at the time the Curtin Cabinet was formed two years ago totalled 267,000. He pointed out that the number of Australian troops who have joined up in their readiness to serve anywhere in the world reaches 530,000. He stressed that nearly 70 per cent of these troops joined the army under the agreement that they were to serve in areas other than the Southwest Pacific."

Cancer Expert Passes

PARIS, — The internationally known expert on cancer, Dr. Leon Girard, died here at the age of 42. He achieved the greatest successes in cancer research by the use of X-rays and like many other medical men fell victim to his profession.

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P.I. FIBER INDUSTRY IS ON SOLID FOOTING

Rope-Making on Factory Scale Shows Big Progress, Says Pedro Sabido

Domei

MANILA, September 2.—The fiber industry of the Philippines has been placed upon a solid footing during the past two years and the industrialization of many projects have already been launched which should contribute a large share in helping build up the Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to Pedro Sabido, general manager of the National Abaca (manila hemp) Fiber Corporation.

As the Philippines holds a virtual monopoly in the production of the abaca, the industry when fully developed will prove of great value, Mr. Sabido pointed out, and reviewing the activities of the past two years he said, "the rehabilitation and revitalization of the industry were made possible only because of the wise guiding policies adopted by the authorities."

Mr. Sabido further disclosed the fact that today there are about 100,000 workers actively engaged in the industry, the outstanding feature of which is that it is mainly a home industry enabling thousands of women and children to participate in this useful and profitable occupation during their leisure time.

He went on to explain that after the planting and the harvesting of the fiber the actual manufacturing process is left in the hands of the home workers who have been organized into effective cooperatives.

He also revealed that the workers under the Abaca Corporation are now producing 4,000 sacks of abaca and maguey (another type of native fiber) daily and 5,000 to 10,000 fiber slippers daily in the Provinces of Camlain and Albay alone. In the Province of Oas more than 500 agas (species of fiber weed) baskets and in the Provinces of Albay and Soasogon 400 to 500 tons of knotted fiber are produced monthly.

In addition the home industry of rope making on a factory scale is making gigantic strides, which led Mr. Sabido to view the future with great expectancy and with hopes of multiplying home production of the finished products twenty-fold, making the Philippines not only self sufficient in abaca and hemp products but also to be able to supply the whole of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with these much needed items.

THAI GOVERNMENT TO PICK HEADS FOR NEW STATES

People's Assembly Passes Bill To Select Administrators From Native Populace

Domei

BANGKOK, September 2.—Following the incorporation of the four Malai States and the two Shan Provinces into Thailand, the Assembly of the People's Representatives unanimously passed a bill authorizing the Government to appoint administrators from among the native inhabitants of these territories.

This new measure was adopted in order to prevent any inconveniences that might be caused to the inhabitants of the affected area on account of their unfamiliarity with the Thai system of administration.

It will be recalled that a similar measure was adopted with good results regarding the administration of the regions acquired from French Indo-China.

REMITTANCES BY CHINESE IN MALAI TO CHINA SOAR

¥97,000 Sent to Canton, Hongkong, Hainan, Fukien and Chekiang Provinces

Domei

SHONAN, September 2.—Remittances of funds by Chinese residents in Malai to families in China have been on a continuous increase since April when remittances were first permitted to cover living expenses up to ¥100 per each remittance.

These remittances which were transmitted through money remittance agencies in both Malai and China totaled 150 items with a total value of ¥12,000 in April. The number of remittances has been rising sharply since then totaling 3,680 items with an aggregate amount of ¥97,000.

Remittances were made principally to Canton, Hongkong, Hainan Island as well as to Fukien and Chekiang Provinces.

Ski Collection Shown

HELSINKI.—The largest ski collection in the world is shown in the Finnish Sports Museum, which opened here in the Stadium. It contains 2,200 articles, of which 1,200 are skis. The second largest collection, with 900 skis, is in Sweden, and the third in Norway, with 600 skis.

Portrait of Burmese State Head

Ryohei Koyso, famed Japanese oil painter, who arrived in Burma some time ago as an artist dispatched by the Imperial Army, and who made a picture of the historic ceremony of the independence of Burma on August 1, recently called on Head of State Ba Maw at the Government building in Rangoon and painted his portrait as shown in above photo.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

OUR VICTORY CERTAIN

Bravery and Loyalty of 2,000 Heroes of Attu Further Attested to by Letters Sent Home by Them Before They Gallantly Met Death

The bravery and loyalty of the 2,000 defenders of Attu Island, who met death unflinchingly with a smile on their faces, is further attested to by letters and notes sent by them to their families and friends. All the missives indicated the fathomless loyalty of these men, their thoughts of defense of the homeland and the stability of conditions; not one contained worries over private interests or concerns. With such men of steel to uphold our ideals, Japan cannot help but emerge victorious in the current gigantic war, declares Domei.

"My eagerness to serve my country is daily increasing when thoughts of life or death no longer control me," the late Captain Akira Sato wrote, while the late Captain Toshio Hayashi stated, "I have no regret for my short life as I have been ever ready to dedicate it to our august Sovereign." In the words of these two captains, who transcended life and death in their spirit of loyalty to the Sovereign and of service to their Country, are shown the true fiber of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Dr. Shinzo Koizume, President of Keio University, commented as follows in regard to the serenity of mind of the fallen heroes: "No words can adequately describe the peerless feats of these soldiers. Confronted with death, Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, commander of the valiant force of men stationed on Attu, wrote in a memorandum, 'I hope we will be watched from above as we make our last attempt to pierce the enemy's position.' As I read these words, forbidden tears welled in my eyes. Among the two thousand were five graduates of our university. I could but bow my head in reverence to the spirit of these heroes."

Differences in Ethics

In comparing the basic difference in ethical principles of the Japanese and the British, Professor Koizumi stated: "At the time of the first World War, I was pursuing my studies abroad. When the London Times published a list of casualties, it classified them as "War Dead," "Wounded," and, under a big headline, "List of Names of Those Honored," in which latter was included the names of those taken prisoner. Again, with the commencement of the second World War, the same paper announced the British casualties by the same classification. To the Anglo-Saxon mind it seems that to be taken prisoner is no humiliation but rather an honor. The Japanese on the other hand, prefer death to life in captivity, as was exemplified by the action of the late Lieutenant-General Yamazaki and his 2,000 loyal men. The fact that the American units who conducted the recent landing operations on Kiska Island discharged volley upon volley of fire upon what they thought was the Japanese garrison, attests to the enemy's wholesome respect of the fearless and indomitable attitude of the Japanese.

"When fear of death is conquered, calmness and self-possession take its place. At this time of national emergency, it is more than ever necessary to be cool and self-possessed. Prime Minister Churchill evinced his bold spirit when he remarked, as the landing operation of the Germans on the British Isles was being widely rumored about, "We look forward to the coming of the Germans, and no doubt the fish in waters surrounding us also await their arrival.' What impudence, and yet what boldness! During the devastating German air raids on London, the British press nonchalantly remarked, 'The city now being shrouded in darkness, we are able to enjoy the beauty of a moonlight night which for so long has been blurred by the flood of electric lights.' In the face of hardships and difficulties, a daring and hardy spirit is indispensable," Professor Koizumi concluded, urging the people to follow the spirit of the two thousand who dedicated their young lives for the cause of their country.

Captain Kimura's Letter

Another letter, written by the late Captain Norio Kimura to his parents, reads in part as follows: "I hope that my monthly pay will be used to meet the expenses of visiting the village shrine and temple, and if anything remains please use it for the purchase of Government Bonds." What kindness and consideration, in the face of death! In thoughts he had returned to Japan, and was worrying over the national savings. Before his sincerity and love of country, we bow our heads in reverence.

In connection with the national savings, Takeshi Ujiie, head of the National Savings Bureau of the Finance Ministry, made the following remark: "Even the fighters at the foremost front are worried about the national savings. In the face of this eagerness, those behind the guns must endeavor to surpass the $27,000,000,000 goal at any cost. Savings is not only a personal requisite but at present is the duty of the people to the country. In order to carry the war to a successful close, the maximum amount of savings is indispensable. The first quarter of this fiscal year, that is, April, May and June, witnessed a fair result, the amount of national savings reaching the ¥7,900,000,000 mark.

"It is hoped that with the realization of invigorated industrial activities and a better understanding on the part of the people, the second quarter, or July, August, and September, will witness a still better result. I am happy to see that even the casual laborers, who hitherto have not taken much interest in savings, have recently organized a savings corporation. We must always keep in mind that those on the front also worry over conditions at home, and we must therefore be prepared to overcome any obstacles or setbacks lying in our path."

Souls Defend Island

Major-General Chuon Sakurai, in remarking on the heroic death of the two thousand at Attu, said, "Every one of the soldiers stationed on Attu met death in action. They were not defeated, and their souls will forever remain to defend the island. After they had decided to attempt a final dash into the enemy's position in the face of certain death, they wired their last message calmly and without a single mistake. Their calm mien as they confronted death now floats before my eyes. The enemy, on the other hand, were in utter consternation and mobilized about 20,000 men against the 2,000 Japanese. The Americans found the Japanese most formidable. They later reported that the bravery of the Japanese was beyond imagination.

"'We should serve our August Sovereign to the seventh death,' remarked Kusunoki Masashige, but in the case of the late Lieutenant-General Yamazaki and his men, they were determined to serve their country to the tenth death. Quoting Uesugi Kenshin, well-known warrior in the age of civil wars, 'Should we crave life, only death awaits us, but if we die willingly we gain life,' the Yamazaki Unit will live forever. We cannot rest until the Japanese Flag flies again over the Island.

"Japan fights for victory, and this faith will enable the people to attain victory. I should like to dedicate these words of appreciation and praise to the souls of the 2,000 heroes of Attu," concluded Major-General Sakurai.

(To Be Continued)

CRETE IS FORTIFIED STRONGLY BY REICH

Island Fully Prepared for Attack From Air Or Sea—Firm Defenses Described

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN.—The fortifications of Crete are vividly described by the war reporter, Hans Adolf Weber, in a dispatch received here.

The task of fortifying this island was not easy, he writes. "But today when Crete may at any moment be turned into an active volcano of gigantic ferocity, when guns of the fortress like quills of a hedgehog point to all sides and to the sky, something may be said about the preparedness against attacks of this southern outpost of the European wall of defense."

Continuing, the correspondent says: "The fortress of Crete today is better prepared against attack than two years ago. All natural facilities have been exploited for defense whether directed against an attack from the sea or from the air.

"Guns are mostly placed in positions to fire not only at objects on the sea and to open a barrage fire along the coast but also to fire in all directions. Every battery position has its own wall of defense behind which are infantry and machine-gun strongholds, and anti-tank and anti-aircraft gun positions, protected by mines and barbed wire entanglements.

"At points where between the ridges of mountains a few flat bays had pushed their way a few kilometers into the country, the defense works are deeply driven into the ground and provided with armored copulas or iron concrete of a diameter of one meter.

"These fortifications are manned by an army of well-tested troops. In their bomb-proof shelters they can await with great composure the most serious bombardment from the sea and air.

"Behind these troops of the first line are strong formations spread over the island, which are equipped with the most modern weapons including tanks and mobile artillery and are ready at a moment's notice to be employed against the enemy.

"The interior of the country is by no means unprotected. Everywhere bare mountain ridges are jutting into the air. They invite no one to land from the air and the planes of the country are protected in all directions by barrages and other obstacles.

"The troops in Crete have experiences from all campaigns. In addition, they know every path on the island and are acquainted with all points where the enemy may show himself.

"The island's fortifications were under the control of the present commander, who had landed on the island at the head of his parachute troops during the Crete campaign."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1943

The Smaller Nations in the Anti-Axis Camp

The so-called thirty-three "United Nations" can be said to consist in fact of only the three great powers, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, whose present respective strategic aims and future objectives offer more indications of total divergence than any semblance of unity between them.

Of the other thirty added to the list, when for propaganda or other purposes Britain and America wish to create the illusion that their aims and interests can be identified with those of the majority of other nations, approximately two-thirds consist of those smaller nations in the Americas who, unable to resist the economic pressure applied from the North have become mere satellites of the United States and ceased to be free agents.

The remaining one-third consists mainly of the exiled regimes of those minor European Powers such as the Netherlands, Belgium Norway, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece and Luxembourg, from whose countries now within the Axis-occupied regions, the tide of war long since receded, and receding took with it certain elements to set up purely nominal refugee Governments in the British capital at Britain's pressing invitation.

Some of these puppet regimes having outlived their usefulness are already receiving scant consideration in London. The best known example is that of Poland whose refugee regime was left in no doubt as to where it stood when its indignant and quite unavailing protests against the Anglo-Soviet attempt to settle Poland's future status without any regard for Poland's integrity proved embarrassing to Britain. This incident obviously could not pass unnoticed by the other exiled European regimes, nor increase their confidence in Britain's ultimate intentions. Nor could the proceedings at the recent Quebec Conference where the thirty lesser members of the United Nations were relegated to the position of insignificant bystanders have done anything to lessen their deepening concern over their present plight and future national destinies.

It is true that vague reports were given out that the question of wartime and post-war relations between the three major and thirty minor "United" nations had been considered by Churchill and Roosevelt at Quebec. But the suspicion that such consideration was more concerned with how advantage could best be taken of these minor nations to promote Anglo-American interests at their expense, than with the rights of the lesser nations themselves could not be allayed so simply.

It is also true that inorder to mollify the smaller Powers and do something to relieve their growing uneasiness, the principles of the Atlantic Charter were reaffirmed at Quebec. The fact remains, however, that this misleading charter, with whose generous principles none could quarrel if actually put into practice, had undoubtedly been framed by its wily co-authors to meet just such a contingency, to be used as a smoke-screen and cited with much show of virtue and righteousness when and wherever the inevitable suspicions as to the precise purity of their true motives arose. Yet no amount of reaffirmation of the principles of that Charter can vitalize it or give it the validity which Mr. Churchill himself publicly declared it had never possessed, when he stated in the British Parliament in reply to a question by a die-hard imperialist that the Charter, unratified by any competent body, signed merely in the names of its co-authors, was nothing more than a general statement of views by which no present or future Government was bound.

An editorial which recently appeared in the London Times, sheds considerable light on Britain's plans for the lesser nations of Europe when and if she gets a chance to put them into effect. This must have done more to intensify the exiled regimes' gnawing suspicions that all is not what it appears in anti-Axis councils than these two non-committal gestures at Quebec could have done to allay. The Times, stressing in this editorial the greater importance that must attach to the question of "bread and butter" than to political rights or constitutional reforms in the post-war reconstruction of Europe, states: "What now seems urgent to most people, including it is safe to say, the people of occupied Europe, is not so much to fix frontiers to establish or re-establish constitutions, or to conclude international pacts. Hunger and disease respect no conventions or national sovereignty and take no account of political frontiers."

On the other side of the Atlantic, Henry Wallace, while on a "good-will" tour in Latin-America in the spring made a statement of not dissimilar import so far as frontiers are concerned. He declared that what the world is seeking today is "the abolition of the present significance of frontiers" and added that "there will be a federal union embracing all the nations of the earth."

These two statements whose far-reaching import may not be immediately apparent when taken separately, assume a definitely sinister aspect when considered together and in conjunction with a speech made by America's Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at Annapolis last June. In this speech Mr. Knox said to the naval cadets: "As other generations have won and saved the freedom of the seas you must win and save the freedom of the air as well," it being understood, of course, that in the American vernacular "freedom" of the air must be taken to mean unchallenged air supremacy for America and allied Powers. Taken together their three apparent casual statements serve to confirm the actual trend of American strategy and, implying as they clearly do abolition of national boundaries in the name of "international collaboration" and the establishment of a so-called Federation of Nations in which the dominant position will be permanently reserved for America and Britain alone through conquest of 'freedom" of the air, afford a clear indication of the latest Anglo-American scheme to which Britain and America now pin their hopes of achieving that complete world domination for which they have so long conspired.

Needless to say the representatives of the minor Powers and the refugee regimes are by no means unmindful of the way in which the rights and aspirations of their countries are ignored in Anglo-American plans. Nevertheless in the defenseless position in which they have let themselves be placed they can but swallow their disillusionment and resentment as best they may, as obviously they can ill afford to challenge their present hosts or take any independent stand.

One of their number, however, Dr. Hambro, Premier of the exiled Norwegian Government in London, did take his courage into his hands and write a book in which he boldly attacked Anglo-American imperialism, declaring that the smaller nations are given no voice in anti-Axis councils nor allowed to take any step without British and American approval. In his book he also asserted, adding his spontaneous testimony from within the enemy camp to the fact long known outside, that the Anglo-American imperialists and plutocrats are bringing steady pressure to bear on their by no means reluctant governments to partition the world in complete disregard for the rights and aspirations of the lesser nations.

Those representatives of the small European nations exiled in the anti-Axis camp have indeed been caught in the Anglo-American trap. Instigated by Britain and America at a time when they might have enjoyed peace and prosperity in the new Europe then forming, they let their countries be turned into a battlefield where their compatriots, tricked into believing that they were fighting for their political and territorial integrity, shed torrents of blood for purely Anglo-American interests. These pawns in the Anglo-American power game now face, as their only reward, complete political and national extinction in the name of "economic rehabilitation" and "a new idea of frontiers" if they cannot somehow extricate themselves from the scope of present Anglo-American world stratagem, before it is too late.

The contrast the gloomy present and darker future facing these minor nations of Europe presents to the hopeful situation confronting the liberated nations of Greater East Asia as a result of Japan's glorious crusade to free them from the Anglo-American yoke is too sharp to pass unremarked, and many of its smaller nations within the anti-Axis camp must have long since realized to their bitter regret that they took the wrong boat.

Liberty Not Given Gratis

Liberty is a woman who bestows favors only upon those who are brave. Nations that are slaves must suffer very much in order to obtain it. Liberty may not be acquired without pain, nor may it be given gratis et amore.—Jose Rizal.

VARIOUS STRATEGIC MATERIALS ARE FOUND IN SOUTH AMERICA

U.S. Lacking in Chromium, Manganese, Tin and Rubber —Uncle Sam Casts Covetous Eye on West Africa

By KOICHI TAKAGI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

America's own resources and manpower alone are utterly inadequate for the prosecution of her present war for economic hegemony over the world. She has to have free access to the resources of the whole world or, at least, to those of Latin America. Latin America, then, can be said to constitute the starting point and keynote of the United States' world policy.

Spikeman's statistics compiled on the basis of the United States Department of Commerce publications reveal the following figures relative to Latin America's supplies of vital resources to Uncle Sam:

Minerals	Ratio to total imports into U.S. per cent	Ratio to consumption in U.S. per cent	Ratio to total world production per cent
Bauxite	100	74	19
Antimony	100	100	46
Chromium	17	17	7.6
Fluor-spar	4	0.5	0.3
Graphite	42	—	8
Manganese	44	42	7
Mica	5	2	4.9
Platinum	23	21	7.6
Crystal	100	100	100
Quicksilver	26	14	4
Tin	31	31	13
Tungsten	100	52	8
Vanadium	100	60	32
Agricultural Produce			
Coffee	100	100	85
Linseed	100	100	55
Leather	100	48	18.2
Kapok	3	3	2.4
Rubber	4	4	2
Hides	100	100	100
Wool	100	88	16

Degree of Self-Sufficiency

Following are the rates of the United States' and Latin America's respective self-sufficiency in key resources (except iron and steel):

	U.S. self-sufficiency	U.S. dependence on Latin America	Latin America's self-sufficiency
Antimony	7	119	126
Bauxite	35 to 47	65 to 74	100 to 121
Aluminum	70	25 *	95
Chromium	0.5 to 1 or 20	Over 17	19
Cobalt	0	20 to 30	20 to 30
Copper	70	29	100
Magnesium	50	—	50
Manganese	4	42	46
Mica	70 or 90	20 or 42.2	65 or 75
Molybdenum	150	—	23
Lead	60	—	95
Nickel	0.5 to 1	0.5(100*)	100
Platinum	3.2 or 15	21 (97*)	129
Crystal	0	100	100
Quicksilver	47	14	61 to 100
Tin	0.1	25 to 31	25 to 31
Tungsten	25 to 40	50 to 52	50 to 70
Vanadium	47 to 60	40 to 60	107 to 130
Zinc	60	19	100
Diamond	—	10	10
Petroleum	90	—	100
Rubber	0	4	4

* (On Canada).

The above table shows that the United States, by placing Latin America under her domination, could become highly self-sufficient, although she would still be deficient in chromium, manganese, tin and rubber—above all, chromium. Little wonder Uncle Sam is casting a covetous eye on West Africa as a source of this vital commodity.

Panama Canal in Danger

No less great is Latin America's importance to Uncle Sam's defense and politics. With aircraft and undersea craft in their present state of development, the Panama Canal cannot be adequately defended without the establishment of American influence within a radius of 1,000 nautical miles of this military rampart of the United States. Falling within this radius are Mexico, the Gulf of Tehuantepec to the whole of Central America, the southern tip of Miami to the West Indies, all of the Caribbean Sea, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, northern Peru, the upper reaches of the Amazon and the Galapagos Islands. Latin America today is America's life-line, just as the Caribbean was.

What with the difference in racial elements, religion and culture and with Uncle Sam's erstwhile bungling policy, there was not only a strong anti-American sentiment but a pronounced pro-European feeling in Latin America. Taken by and large, Latin America's trade was more with Europe than with the United States.

There is a predominance of German and Italian populations in the principal countries of South America. Brazil contains over 2,000,000 Italian and 1,500,000 German settlers. About 40 per cent or 5,000,000 of Argentina's population is of Italian origin, while there are 300,000 people of German descent in the country. With a teeming population of over 1,000,000 of Italian nationality, Buenos Aires is reputedly the largest Italian city next to Rome. Southern Chile contains a large German population, which controls industry and agriculture there, while in certain districts of the country German is the common language and German newspapers are published.

So it is that, prior to the outbreak of the second European War, there was a preponderence of German and Italian influences, with National Socialism and Fascism making steady inroads to such an extent that the United States felt the menace of totalitarian ideas to her own domestic political security.

Scared over the bugbear of the emergence of a pro-German or pro-Italian regime in some Latin American country which might be turned into a base for German or Italian attack on the Panama Canal, the United States unleashed frantic activities for the strengthening of democracy and pan-Americanism in Central and South America.

These activities began to be successful with the advent of the Roosevelt administration. At the seventh pan-American Conference of 1933, the United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull confirmed the abandonment of the traditional interventionist policy of his country and, with his prepossessing personality, won the hearts of the delegates, thus putting life into the traditionally dull and nominal assembly and bringing it to the forefront of America's national policy.

After a series of subsequent parleys, the Pan-American setup of Uncle Sam's seeking has been early consummated. These parleys were the Special Pan-American conference for the Maintenance of Peace, opened in Buenos Aires in 1936, the eighth Pan-American Conference of 1938 held at Lima, the first, second and third Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conferences convened in 1939, 1940 and January, 1942, respectively.

U.S. Secures Bases

Since the Havana conference of 1940, America, under the pretext of common pan-American defense, have secured bases and stationed her troops in Latin American countries, at the same time buying up commodities in those country to bolster her production and to obstruct the Axis economic activities.

Here is a list of the principal Latin American countries where the United States have acquired military bases and stationed her troops.

Brazil: In February, 1942 the Brazilian Government announced the existence of United States-Brazilian joint military bases on the northeastern coast of the country. The bases are in eight localities, including Natal, which are heavily guarded by American troops. Except in Natal, reports say, even the Brazilian War Minister is denied admittance into the American air-bases. Natal today is reportedly America's supply route to North Africa, with heavy daily shipments of munitions and aircraft. On December 31, 1942 President Vargas told newspaper reporters that, at the time of the American advance to North Africa, the Brazilian coast was used as an American base and that the Brazilian navy mobilzed its air force to convoy American transports.

Ecuador: In March, 1942 the Ecuadorian President disclosed that an American naval base had been built at the mouth of the Bay of Ecuador. There are reports that the island of Galapagos and the Cape of Santa Elena have been transferred to America. The United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull reportedly disclosed in September, 1942, that American naval and air bases were under construction at this cape with the consent of the Ecuadorian Government. It is also reported that the coast defense of Ecuador has been delegated to America.

Guatemala: The construction of American air bases was in progress in Guatemala in March, 1942. It is reported that American patrol is already enforced in the Caribbean Sea, the Pacific coast, Central America and in the Panama Canal.

Peru: There are American naval bases with 4,000 doughboys stationed.

Mexico: Nothing reliable is known, although reports have it that American naval and air bases will be built in the Bay of Mexico and on the Pacific coast.

Other Rumored Bases

In addition, foreign cables say that American bases have been established in northern Chile and in San Fernandes Island and that doughboys have been landed on Easter Island. Despite denial by the Chilean Foreign Minister, it is generally believed in political circles of the country that an understanding has been reached regarding the use of those islands as American bases.

It is also reported that the Panamanian national assembly granted America's request for the right to use 15,000 acres of Panamanian territory for the defense of the Canal.

Another report says that 20,000 Yank troops are stationed in Cuba and that the country will be utilized as an important base for Atlantic operations.

Let us cast a glance at America's economic activities in South America. In January, 1941, she concluded a three-year agreement with Chile for the monopoly of Chilean copper, nitre, iron, manganese, cobalt and other minerals. In April of the same year, an American-Bolivian agreement was concluded for the monopoly of Bolivian copper. Then there are monopoly agreements with Brazil for rubber and ores for a period of five years.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States caused Brazil, Peru and Chile to prohibit the export of their key resources except to the American countries. In addition, she instigated Latin American countries to apply economic and financial pressure against the Axis. By these measures of oppression and obstruction, the United States nearly attained her end of keeping Latin American economically estranged from the Axis.

Shortage of Labor

With her war production rapidly nearing its peak and harassed by the shortage of labor and key resources, the United States is now engrossed in fanatical efforts to bolster the production of rubber, tin, quinine, etc. in South America. There is no doubt that Vice-President Wallace's recent visit to seven Central and South American countries and President Roosevelt's conference with the Mexican President both aimed at expanding the production of mineral and agricultural products in those countries and at enticing South American labor into the United States.

Gallantly defying persistent and constantly heavier American pressure, Argentina has resolutely maintained neutrality and held fast to a policy of amity with all countries. When Chile succumbed and severed her relations with the Axis, American pressure was concentrated with a vengeance on Argentina and drove her into an extremely difficult situation.

The recent revolution in Argentina is to be viewed against this background. The circumstances leading up to it may be briefly reviewed here.

There had been a sharp divergence of national opinion over the Government's foreign policy, while political unrest prevailed with the Presidential re-election due in September. Early on the morning of June 4, a military revolution under the leadership of General Arturo Rawson broke out in a suburb of Buenos Aires.

President Castillo at once organized a punitive force, but the odds being against the Government troops, he, along with other members of his Cabinet, took refuge in Uruguay.

Rawson Enters Capital

General Rawson, in command of an army force about 8,000 strong, entered Buenos Aires in an orderly manner after minor skirmishes and secured control of the important points in the city. Then he conferred with leaders of the services, organized a political commission and issued the declaration of revolution in his name.

President Castilla, finding the situation beyond retrieve, returned to La Plata and formally resigned from the Presidency on June 5. The revolution succeeded and a new regime was born.

Incidentally, the revolution engendered no serious commotion any where, and even in Buenos Aires, the seat of the revolution, peace and order were maintained and shops and schools were open as usual.

On the morning of June 5 a provisional government was set up with General Rawson as the President and all the portfolios, except the justice and finance ministries, being assumed by army and navy men.

On the following night, the new Government dissolved the national assembly by Presidential order and announced that it would be reconvened at an opportune time after the completion of preparations.

The ceremony of taking the oath of office was due on June 7. At 3 o'clock on the morning of that day, General Rawson, plop, resigned and General Pedro Ramirez arrived on the scene to assume the Presidency and Commandership of the national army. A partial change was effected in the line-up of the Cabinet. The oath ceremony followed that day.

General Rawson's resignation from the Presidency, according to him, was that a conflict of views developed after the objective of overthrowing the Castillo administration had been attained.

Ramirez's Proclamation

President Ramirez, after completing the formation of his Cabinet, issued a statement to the following effect:

"Argentina will maintain her traditional policy of amity and collaboration with the American countries in accordance with the existing commitments. With the other countries of the world she will remain neutral for the time being. The new Government will uphold the principle of complete national autonomy, maintain the republican and parliamentary system and steadfastly reject all outside intervention."

The formation of the new government was reported by President Ramirez to the Supreme Court, which decreed that it was identical in nature with the revolutionary government of 1931, and, therefore, legal.

Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia on June 10 took the initiative in extending recognition to the new Government of Argentina. Germany, Italy and Spain followed suit on the same day. So did Japan on June 11. America and Britain, after exhibiting some hesitation, recognized it on the night of June 11. Recognition by other countries followed in quick succession, and the Ramirez regime is now recognized by all the countries with which Argentina maintained relations. The term "provisional government" has been abolished and the Ramirez administration is now the dejure government of Argentina.

The declaration of revolution and other pronouncements by the new Government have made it clear that the latest political upheaval was not due to American machinations, as earlier rumors had it, but was inspired by service men with the object of a political reform and of a speedy creation of a domestic war-time setup.

Whether Argentina will continue to maintain her neutrality will depend on the future American attitude and the progress of the war situation the world over.

AIR RAIDS INEFFECTIVE IN BREAKING UP MORALE

Axis Resolves to Win Unshaken By Enemy's Terrorism

Special to the Nippon Times

(The following article is an eye-witness report on the bombing attacks on European centers.)

One of the objects of Churchill's and Roosevelt's experiment in terrorism by air is to break down morale. The first test was made on the French. Just why the French it is hard to say but when one is dealing with the psychology of madmen one can expect anything. It is possible that Churchill may have had method in his madness and that his real object was to weaken or destroy the French as much as possible. The result was that the French, without loving the Germans much more, now hate the English and instead of rising in revolt at Dieppe, for instance, actually helped to repel the invader.

Now the same thing is being tried principally on the Italians and the Germans. How far is the experiment a success? I have not heard of any great enthusiasm on the part of the people of Sicily or of North Africa for their saviours and their friends whose way of showing their friendship is to drop bombs on their heads and their homes.

Bombing Useless

Both the English and the Americans should be fairly familiar by now with how people react to air raids. This pattern of behavior does not differ a great deal in the various countries. As a BBC commentator and air expert put it the other day: "It is simply amazing what a terrific pounding a human being can take so long as the organization holds together." And this same man expressed his personal conviction that the bombing of cities cannot win the war. Most intelligent and informed men must agree with that opinion.

Constant progress, it is true, is being made in aviation, explosives and other instruments of destruction. And the methods used constantly become more deadly, while anti-air attack defense measures also increase in efficiency so that the whole business becomes more costly and ghastly. But as a matter of fact the continent of Europe, it should always be remembered, is a much less concentrated target than London and England and to date the destruction is much more scattered and on the whole ineffective than it has been there. And so far both morale and organization have responded marvellously almost everywhere to the challenge.

Life in Dug-outs

At the beginning of this war many people used, rather foolheartedly, to watch air raids from roofs and windows. Some still do, but most have learned that basement rooms and air raid shelters are much safer places. Since British and American technique has so improved that they can drop thousands of tons of bombs on a sleeping city within a few minutes, people now proceed to shelters with all the speed that decorum permits. There is not much tendency for lazybones to stay abed as they once did. Besides in summer and in a hot summer like this one the air raid shelter is a rather cool and refreshing place. Some people lug along with them a few valuables and clothes. In the shelters they talk, but more often read or sleep.

Of course the number of people mobilized for air raid defense purposes constantly increases and these people have the really exciting time during the raids. Acts of heroism and sacrifice are so common that they no longer attract widespread attention. Generosity and cooperation are the keynotes in a really badly devastated city after a big raid and relief measures constantly improve in efficiency.

Bomb Hazards

Due to the off-time bombs the danger from raids often continues for hours and days after the raid is over. So do the fires. Feeding and housing relief work is now highly efficient in Germany. Unfortunately hospitals are often destroyed but emergency centers are quickly set up. Those who have escaped physical injury but whose homes or places or work have been destroyed are promptly evacuated to designated centers. For many people evacuation seems a greater hardship than the loss of their belongings. Considerable pressure has had to be used in some cases to evacuate particularly exposed towns. It is often pathetic to see how people cling, like ghosts are said to do, to the ruins of their accustomed habitations, sometimes with a grim sense of humor like the French florist who had set up business again amid the ruins of his town, destroyed by British or American bombs where there were no flowers and no customers, but had stuck up a sign, reading "Mon repos," "my repose."

Rapid Repairs Done

The busiest people after air raids are those whose habitations have suffered only slight damage. Roofs, windows and doors have to be repaired, other damages fixed up as quickly as possible. There are many skilled construction workers among the 12 million foreigners now in Germany and this repair work is done with amazing rapidity and efficiency.

The excitement, if any, which results from a raid is often quickly forgotten. The stoicism of the Germans and other Europeans during air raids is really remarkable. Even more excitable peoples soon get used to air raids. I know quite a number of people who seem to have become quite accustomed to living amid ruins. I know others who live in unscathed districts of large cities and who have scarcely bothered to walk the few blocks, required to see the "devastated zones" of their own cities. For some of these the catastrophe seems as remote as an earthquake in Chile or Turkey. I do not know how to explain this, but I think it is due to lack of time or curiosity or imagination rather than to any lack of sympathy.

They Can Take It

Front line soldiers in the last war developed something of a similar tendency. Their experience proved that the amount of punishment that the human being can take is almost unlimited as is his reactive power and ability to adopt himself. As a matter of fact, air raid destruction is rarely so concentrated as was the devastation caused by artillery fire in certain zones in the last war. Then tens of thousands of tons of shells would blast a narrow area in a barrage, lasting only a few hours, without breaking the enemy's morale.

The experiment and the experience of various peoples' reactions to air raids during the last few years should have taught anyone but madmen how difficult it is to break enemy morale by air raids. It can be done possibly but it will take years in such a wide area as the continent of Europe. Eventually the Churchills and the Roosevelts will have to resign themselves to the sacrifice of millions of lives of British and American youths in land fighting if they expect to crack the fortress of Europe. The British and American peoples had better begin preparing right now for such another holocaust for the sadists and madmen, responsible for starting this war in order to prevent the unification of Europe, will, it is quite certain, now not balk at that either. And the saddest part of the whole thing is that, if they should eventually succeed which now seems almost impossible in view of Europe's much greater strength, the sacrifice will have to be as vain as it was last time.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

He who knoweth the Infinite God
Is one with him:

In that man's home
There is none who is void of knowledge of God:

That man hath already passed
Beyond sin and grief:

He hath won already release from all thraldom of heart,
He hath taken already upon him
Immortal life.

• • •

Even as a stream,
Joyfully rushing down into the Deep,
Loseth its name and its form,
And mergeth in the one great Sea:

Even so also the Wise,
Joyfully laying aside name and form,
Are merged in the Infinite God.

Fruits of Wisdom

Age does not make us childish, as some say; it finds us true children.—Goethe.

• • •

Thinking is the talking of the soul with itself.—Plato.